

The usual privileges of cadets will not bear heavily upon the innocent if the really guilty have many honor enough to make a frank confession. If, as alleged, only eight are guilty, the expulsion of the rest would benefit instead of injuring the Academy.

Italo-Spanish Royalism as It Appears in Madrid.

By special telegram letter from Madrid to London, and thence to New York through the Atlantic cable yesterday, we are enabled to continue our narrative of the swearing in and installation of Amadeus, King of the Spaniards. We say the installation, but in reality no such ceremonial took place, for his Majesty was proclaimed ruler of the country the moment after he had taken the oath of fidelity to the constitution and acknowledgment of the independence of the legislature. The Spanish Cortes preserved its legislative integrity complete. Whether it may use it hereafter as a constitutional aid and support to the crown or for the ultimate mastery of the monarch remains to be seen. Our special writer resumes his description of the scene which was witnessed in the Parliament House after the entry of the ruler elect. The young Italian was received rather coldly. He was attended by General Cialdini, of the Italian army, and surrounded by Spanish officers of brilliant reputation and great personal worth. Despite of all this he remained embarrassed and nervous, it may be said. He stood within the darkened memories of the past of Spain—at the very dawn of an uncertain future. Prim's body was laid, still unburied, before the altar; the crown of Ferdinand, which the Prince had assumed, was too wide for his head; the sceptre of Isabella unwieldy in his hand. He had come into the possession of an aggregation of the implements and insignia of royalty at the very moment when the peoples of Europe have commenced to inquire their exact uses and their cost. The democracy had already overhauled the catalogue in the palace of the ex-Queen; so that, like to that unhappy Spaniard who has been already sung of by the British poet, he found that "his household gods lay shivered round him" on his very first day of occupation of a new palatial home. Personally the King of the Spaniards is not majestic looking. A New York lady would pronounce him "plain." Perhaps he would experience even the "deep damnation" of her "Bah, what a person." Muscular Did John Bull would prefer a "ring" hero such as was the late Tom Sayers to him as a man, while a more juvenile Briton would be very apt to exclaim that "in Bartley Fair I saw as good a king as that chap there."

All this counts for nothing, however. King Amadeus rules over the Spanish nation. He rules by the consent and at the request of the Spaniards. The patriotic Serrano surrendered his power as Regent with dignity and grace. The road has been made clear and the "path straight" for the new executive. He will, we doubt not, endeavor to prove himself worthy of his royal mission. We hope he may succeed most completely and to the extent of his very best wishes. Of all this the King is, we are assured, personally worthy. Indeed, we are convinced of it from the fact of his having shown himself so immediately as a kind Christian gentleman by the act of his visit to the Señora the widow Prim, and his gallant bearing during the affecting interview which ensued, as it is especially described in our cable telegram.

OBITUARY.

Hon. John Covode.

A telegram from Harrisburg states that at four o'clock yesterday morning Hon. John Covode, member of Congress from the Westmoreland district, and Chairman of the Pennsylvania Republican State Central Committee, died suddenly at his hotel in that city of heart disease. He was at that time, at the request of President Grant, engaged in the work of reconciling differences existing in the Republican party.

Mr. Covode was born in Westmoreland county, Pa., on the 17th of March, 1808. He received a substantial though plain education and began life as a farmer. Subsequently he engaged in the occupation of a manufacturer and afterwards carried on an extensive coal business. Entering into politics, Mr. Covode became popular and influential. He was elected to and held various local offices, and in 1854 was chosen a Representative from the Westmoreland district of Pennsylvania to the Thirty-fourth Congress, serving on the Committee on Public Expenditures. He was elected chairman of the special committee appointed to investigate certain charges made against President Grant. In 1869 Mr. Covode was elected for the fourth time. On the expiration of his term he failed to get the Republican nomination, and for four years after the district remained in the hands of the Democrats. Since 1869, in fact, it has been very close. In 1868 Mr. Covode was again sent to Congress, serving on the Committee on the Pacific Railroad, and as chairman of the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds. He was a candidate for re-election in 1868, but was defeated by Mr. Foster, Democrat. Mr. Covode, however, contested the election and was given the seat. At the election held last year he declined to run, and the present would consequently have been his last term in Congress even had his district not been carried by the Democracy.

Mr. Covode was intensely radical in his political principles. He was known to the "Radical" Convention held in Philadelphia in 1866, was a bitter opponent of President Johnson's administration and a warm supporter of the congressional plan of reconstruction. Although not a great orator nor possessed of deep learning, he was an easy speaker and a man of ability. In Pennsylvania his influence with his party was great. He was an ardent political manager, and his death will be a severe blow to the radicals in his State. Personally Mr. Covode bore the reputation of being a sociable, hospitable gentleman, kind-hearted and charitable.

Perry Fuller.

Colonel Perry Fuller, widely known throughout the country, died suddenly here this morning at his residence, No. 12 North B street. Early in December he was attacked with paralysis of the heart and for some days his life was despaired of. He recovered, however, sufficiently to attend to business, and last evening was around as usual. Early this morning he had a fresh attack and died about four o'clock. Mr. Fuller was born in Illinois in 1825. In 1854 he removed to Kansas, where he took an active part with the free State men against what was known in those days as the Missouri "border ruffians." After Kansas was admitted to the Union he held several positions under the Interior Department, in connection with the Indian Bureau. He subsequently went into business in Kansas with Alexander McDonald, now Senator from Arkansas, and acquired a considerable fortune. In 1868 he was appointed Collector of the Port of New Orleans by President Johnson, but was not confirmed by the Senate. He managed to hold the position, however, until General Grant was elected President, when he was removed. Within the last year or so he was considerably embarrassed financially, and many suits were brought against him. He had many friends at Washington, who were shocked at his sudden death.

Theodore McNamee.

This well known citizen and merchant of New York died yesterday morning at his residence in this city. He was one of the principals of the firm of Bowen & McNamee, which for many years did business in the store adjoining the old Broadway theatre. The firm was known as one of the largest importers and jobbers of silks in the country, and did an immense business. During the abolition agitation Messrs. Bowen & McNamee were threatened with the loss of their Southern trade if they joined in the anti-slavery crusade, upon which they replied that they sold silks and not political principles. Mr. McNamee was highly respected for his business integrity and social qualities.

Deaths.—News has reached this city of the death of Agnes Maria Agnes Woolsey, daughter of President Woolsey, of Yale College. The two ladies were travelling with a party from Baltimore to Jerusalem, when they were taken ill with diarrhoea, and, soon after reaching Jerusalem, died.

FRANCE.

Herald Special Reports from Versailles and Brussels.

THE INVALIDES HIT BY A SHELL.

Artillery Cannot Capture Paris.

BREAD RIOTS IN THE CITY.

AN EARLY CAPITULATION PREDICTED.

General Chanzy in Full Retreat.

Severe Battle at Villers-Exel.

BOTH SIDES CLAIM THE VICTORY.

KING WILLIAM'S REPORTS.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

The Bombardment Slower—Perrone Surrendered—Bourbaki Defeated.

BERLIN, Jan. 11, 1870.

The Queen has received the following despatch from the royal headquarters:—

VERSAILLES, Jan. 10, 1871.

Owing to a snow storm and heavy fog the bombardment is slower to-day.

Perrone has capitulated, with 3,000 prisoners. Von Werder defeated Bourbaki on the 9th, south of Vesoul. He took 900 prisoners.

WILHELM.

THE BESIEGED CAPITAL.

TELEGRAMS TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

The Bombardment Progressing—The Invalides Hit—Artillery Cannot Capture Paris.

LONDON, Jan. 12, 1871.

I have received the following despatch, dated January 8, from the New York Herald correspondent at Versailles. Your correspondent writes:—

PROGRESS OF THE BOMBARDMENT.

It is reported that the French outwork at Billancourt has been destroyed by the German fire. Fort Nogent has recommenced firing, while it is stated that fourteen of the guns in Fort Issy has been dismantled. Some shells from the German batteries have been thrown into the depot of the Paris and Lyons Railway, but with what effect is unknown. It is even reported that the Hospital of the Invalides has been hit.

ARTILLERY CANNOT CAPTURE PARIS.

In spite of the severity of the bombardment none of the forts have yet been breached. After breaches have been made in them their capture involves an advance of the German infantry over open ground exposed to the fire of the French field artillery, which can sweep the country in all directions. Paris will fall, I believe; but it will fall by hunger and weariness. It never will be forced to capitulate by an artillery fire even greater than that which we have just witnessed here.

Bread Riots in Paris—The City Bombarded—Capitulation Expected.

LONDON, Jan. 11, 1871.

The New York Herald correspondent in Brussels telegraphs under date of yesterday (January 10) the following intelligence:—

BREAD RIOTS IN PARIS.

Intelligence received here (Brussels) from Paris confirms the reports previously current of disturbances in the city. Serious bread riots have taken place, in which the mob and the troops have come into collision with each other.

AN EARLY CAPITULATION EXPECTED.

On the 6th of the present month shells from the Prussian batteries are said to have fallen into Paris and set fire to several parts. The capitulation of the city at an early date is confidently predicted.

PROGRESS OF THE BOMBARDMENT—A MODERATE RETURN FIRE.

LONDON, Jan. 11, 1871.

The bombardment of the fortifications of Paris on the north, east and south sides was vigorously kept up all day Tuesday. The French returned a moderate fire. The Germans represent that the return fire of the Parisian forts flags perceptibly.

CHANZY RETREATING.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

Chanzy in Full Retreat—One Thousand Prisoners Taken.

VERSAILLES, Jan. 10, 1871.

The army of General de Chanzy is retreating at all points. The Germans are in pursuit, and have already taken 1,000 prisoners.

OPERATIONS IN THE EAST.

TELEGRAMS TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

Battle Near Rougemont—Victory for the French—Storming of Villers-Exel.

BORDEAUX, Jan. 10, 1871.

The *Moniteur* publishes the following news from the army in the East:—

ROUGEMONT, DEPARTMENT OF DOUBS, Jan. 9, 1871.

A battle was fought north of this place to-day, ending at seven in the evening, with victory for our arms. Night prevented us from ascertaining the full extent of our success. The General commanding bivouacs in the centre of the battle field, and all the preassigned positions are occupied by our troops. We carried Villers-Exel, which was the key of the enemy's position, with shouts of "Long live France and the republic."

GERMAN ACCOUNT—THE FRENCH DEFEATED—Garibaldi's Bonten—Manteuffel to Go East.

LONDON, Jan. 11, 1871.

A despatch from Versailles dated yesterday gives the following news from the Eastern Department:—

GERMAN CLAIM OF SUCCESS NEAR ROUGEMONT.

General Von Werder advanced yesterday on Villers-Exel and took the place by storm. The Twentieth French corps was engaged and lost two staff officers, fourteen other officers, 600 men and two eagles. The French attempted to retake the position, but failed.

MANTEUFFEL TO GO TO THE VOSES.

A despatch from Berlin dated yesterday states that it is reported that General Manteuffel will be transferred to the command of the Army of the

Vosges, and General Von Goeben will succeed him at the head of the Army of the North.

DEFEAT OF GARIBOLDI'S.

A Versailles despatch of the 10th says that in an engagement on the 8th with the Garibaldians at Montbard, in the Department of Cote d'Or, our troops were victorious.

SUCCESS OF FAIDHERBE'S CAVALRY.

General Faidherbe's cavalry had encounters with the enemy on the 8th and 9th instant, and met with some success.

MISCELLANEOUS REPORTS.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

Givet Besieged—Guarding the Belgian Frontier—Treatment of French Prisoners.

LONDON, Jan. 11, 1871.

The Prussians continue the investment of Givet, a French town near the Belgian border.

GUARDING THE BELGIAN FRONTIER.

The Brussels *Echo* of the 10th says the Belgian militia have again been summoned to the frontier, and that the staff officers have already arrived at a point in the neighborhood of Longwy.

TREATMENT OF FRENCH PRISONERS.

English travellers bear testimony to the generous treatment accorded to the French prisoners of war in Germany.

BELGIUM.

French Intrigue and an Important Arrest—Eugenie's Idea of a Restoration of the Regency.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, Jan. 11, 1871.

I received special telegrams from the HERALD from Belgium this morning. The correspondence, dated in Brussels, informs me that M. Pinard, formerly Minister of the French empire, was arrested in France on the 10th inst., charged with having been engaged in forwarding a foreign political intrigue against the French republic. He was forwarded to Lyons as a prisoner by the authorities.

DR. GONCANT (GONCANT) PASSED THROUGH BRUSSELS en route to England on a visit to the Empress Eugenie. His journey is said to be connected with a new movement which is to be made at an early day for the restoration of the French regency, and to the initiation of which Prussia is said to be an assenting party.

THE EUROPEAN CONGRESS.

Work for the Plenipotentiaries—The Question of Peace Generally—Accusations Against Earl Granville.

LONDON, Jan. 11, 1871.

The city journals publish interesting letters from Berlin this morning. The English correspondents in the Prussian capital treat the subjects of the probable continuance of the war between Prussia and France and the assembling of a European Congress for peace at much length.

The writers think there will be a conference in London. They allege, also, that the assembled Plenipotentiaries are likely to consider the question of a peace arrangement between Prussia and France should Paris surrender during the period of their session. The letters state, also, that Earl Granville is, or is believed in Berlin to be, the author and direct agent "in the work of the postponement of the meeting of the Congress."

Austrian Opinion of the Conference—What "Last" Be Accomplished.

VIENNA, Jan. 10, 1871.

The semi-official newspaper organs of this city declare editorially to-day that the approaching conference "must uphold the validity of existing treaties and insist that modifications are possible only by general consent. When the amendment of the Treaty of Paris is proposed by Russia it is essential that it should be accompanied by concessions compensating the other Powers."

GERMANY.

Austrian Commercial Rule Against Saxon Industry.

LONDON, Jan. 11, 1871.

The Dresden *Journal* says the Austrian railway officials refuse to forward goods and coal via Badenbach. The Saxon Minister at Vienna has protested against this action.

ENGLAND.

Great Guns and "Villanous Saltpetre."

LONDON, Jan. 10, 1871.

The British government has ordered experiments, which are now in progress, to ascertain the applicability to the guns now in use of a new kind of gunpowder, claimed to be of uncommon strength.

The Disabled Steamship City of Brooklyn.

LONDON, Jan. 11, 1871.

Anxiety is felt in Liverpool for the safety of the City of Brooklyn, which has been reported to have lost the fast of her screw and to be proceeding under sail.

Nothing further has been yet heard of her.

DEEP SEA TELEGRAPHS.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

A New Cable Project to Connect Europe with New York.

LONDON, Jan. 11, 1871.

I am enabled to telegraph specially to the HERALD by the Atlantic cable that the project of a new deep sea cable line, to communicate directly between London, Liverpool and New York, has been brought out by Messrs. Chadwick, Adamson & Co., of this city, under the best auspices.

The capital is set down at three and a quarter millions of dollars. Three-fourths of the sum has been subscribed here already. If the remaining one-fourth is taken quickly in America the new cable will be laid in the month of July in the present year.

THE PACIFIC COAST.

Incarnation of the Governor of Nevada—Progress of the Northern Pacific Railroad—Heavy Floods in Washington Territory.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 10, 1871.

The Board of Supervisors of San Francisco has passed a resolution asking Congress to grant to the city of San Francisco the use of the major portion of the Presidio Military Reservation for a public park.

The new Governor and Lieutenant Governor of Nevada were inaugurated yesterday.

Justice Rice, of the Northern Pacific Railroad, had made arrangements for a vigorous prosecution of the road on the branch from a point six miles above the mouth of the Carollis river, or the Columbia river, Oregon, via Olympia, Washington Territory, to Puget Sound. Two thousand Chinamen have been contracted for here to commence going north next week to work on the road. The Pacific Railroad will furnish rails to the extent of their capacity; the rest are to be run from New York. Twenty-five miles will be in the waying order by the 1st of July.

The expenses of the San Francisco School Department for the present fiscal year will reach the sum of nearly \$50,000, after exhausting the entire fund.

Despatches from Washington Territory report that the country between Monticola and Olympia is overgrown, and several bridges and sections of railway have been carried away. Travel, in consequence, has been generally suspended. The mails are carried on horseback. It is still raining heavily, and the streams are rising.

SERRANO'S RESIGNATION.

Silence having been proclaimed by ushers the Regent of Spain, Serrano, rose and commenced at once to read from a manuscript his address to the Cortes resigning the powers which the State had conferred on him. He recapitulated briefly the leading events which have just occurred in the recent history of Spain—the revolution of September, the convocation of the National Assembly, the monarchical constitution which it framed, and how the Italian Prince was under and by virtue of it elected as the ruler of the nation.

Serrano continued to say that, "having been himself elevated to the Chief Magistracy, he surrendered his authority into the hands of the King. He gave it up with a tranquil, clear conscience, awaiting calmly the judgment of his country, and

THE KING OF SPAIN.

KING AMADEUS AND THE PARLIAMENT.

Scene in the Cortes During the Swearing In Ceremonies—Royalty with the Holy Evangelists in Hand—Personal Appearance of the Youthful Monarch—The Oath of Office—At Prim's Coffin—Visit to Madama, the Widow—An Affecting Scene.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, Jan. 11, 1871.

I have this morning received another special telegram letter from the HERALD from Madrid, in which your correspondent in the Spanish capital continues his highly interesting narrative of the swearing in, popular proclamation and formal installation of Amadeus, King of the Spaniards. I proceed to transmit his account of the grand and vasty important historical event, specially and verbatim, by the cable to New York.

SWearing in the King—Scene in the Cortes.

The HERALD correspondent dates in Madrid on the 3d instant—in the evening—and writes by telegraph thus:—I have to say in continuation of my description of the scene which I witnessed in the legislative hall of the Cortes in this city on the day of installation of Amadeus as King of the Spaniards that General Cialdini, the well known soldier and diplomat of Italy, who came here with the King elect in the capacity of Ambassador Extraordinary of his Majesty King Victor Emmanuel of Italy, preceded the new monarch on his entry into the Parliament house.

When Cialdini arrived it was made evident that the King was not very far distant.

"MAKE WAY FOR HIS MAJESTY."

In a few minutes afterwards the heavy curtain which hangs down inside of the door was drawn aside and a crowd of Court ushers and mace and sceptre bearers entered. These officials proceeded to clear the passages and aisles leading to the dais, and to see that every person was in his proper place and in proper trim.

The spectators, all of us, rose to their feet, each one more anxious than his neighbor in his curiosity to obtain a first sight of the "lion" of the moment.

The Spanish Ministers and foreign diplomats filed in next. They were dressed in complete Court uniform, and were marshalled at once to the seats which had been set apart for their use.

POLITICAL PARTY SPIRIT.

Señors Garcia and Ruiz were still the only republican members of the Cortes present. The Carlists, the legitimists and the reactionists were absent from the chamber.

Some little routine parliamentary duty was discharged, but no person paid any attention to the proceedings. All waited eagerly for the advent of the King.

THE MOMENT OF ADVENT.

At the hour of half-past two o'clock in the afternoon signs of bustle and excitement were observable in the different corridors.

The royal cortege had arrived in the building.

GENERAL CIALDINI.

Almost instantly a tall, soldierly-looking man, wearing the Italian army uniform of a general, advanced and edged his way into the box set apart for the members of the diplomatic body. This was General Cialdini, the shrewdest statesman and best general of the Italian nation.

ADMIRAL TOPETE.

Then I observed Topete's bluff, weather-beaten sailor face, adorned with side whiskers.

THE KING.

Towering above all, a tall young man, blazing in scarlet and gold, makes his appearance. On his entrance, at a signal given from the galleries, there were rounds of applause uttered for "King Amadeus."

The cheers were joined in lustily by all the Deputies who were present and by about one-half of the non-official spectators. The first cheers were followed by others for "King Victor Emmanuel" and the "memory of Prim," whose name appears just freshly gilded on a slab of stone above the door, and on the right of the President, in close proximity to those of the Palafox heroes of the 2d of May.

The Speaker of the Cortes retained his seat. He remained sitting during the proceedings, being the only one there who presented in his own person the incarnation of the sovereign power of the legislative body.

THE ROYALTY AS IT APPEARED.

King Amadeus followed. He came on without making a single bow or glancing one look of recognition in thanks for the applause with which he was greeted. Awkwardly and slowly he mounts the steps of the temporary throne and stands on Zorilla's right.

The youthful King looked tall and lanky, and as if he was "put together" after a very homely sort of fashion. He has a rather resolute looking face. His cheeks and chin are covered with a curly stubble of beard of a very uncertain reddish brown color.

He looked, indeed, just what the Illinois farmers call "an ordinary looking cuss."

The King was dressed in the full uniform of Captain General of Castile.

Having arrived at his proper position he stood nervously agitated, looking to the ground, and seemingly as if he had just found out that his hands were, by some means or other, exactly in the way. He paused thus during a minute.

The applause which hailed his presence having subsided, he, for the first time, looked furtively around the chamber hall.

COURT OFFICERS.

Quite a throng of aides and other followers of the court filled the spaces on the floor on his right hand and in the other extreme of the horse-shoe enclosure which I have already described in a first telegraph letter.

SERRANO'S RESIGNATION.

Silence having been proclaimed by ushers the Regent of Spain, Serrano, rose and commenced at once to read from a manuscript his address to the Cortes resigning the powers which the State had conferred on him. He recapitulated briefly the leading events which have just occurred in the recent history of Spain—the revolution of September, the convocation of the National Assembly, the monarchical constitution which it framed, and how the Italian Prince was under and by virtue of it elected as the ruler of the nation.

Serrano continued to say that, "having been himself elevated to the Chief Magistracy, he surrendered his authority into the hands of the King. He gave it up with a tranquil, clear conscience, awaiting calmly the judgment of his country, and

feeling assured that that verdict would come rapidly. All the trials which he had borne when in power appeared as nothing in face of the approval which had been passed upon his conduct by the people, and the memory of which will remain engraved in the inmost depths of his soul from this glad day." The Regent concluded his address amid rounds of applause and *reflex*.

Marshal Serrano never looked better than he did on this occasion. He was more than royal in his bearing.

THE DUCHESS, HIS WIFE.

The Duchess (Serrano's wife) was entranced with joy. Her great luminous eyes sparkled with emotion and a feeling of glad conscious pride in the conduct and bearing of her husband.

EMBODIMENT OF AUTHORITY.

I asked myself, and wondered how many of those present would contrast the tone and manner of Francisco Serrano with the hesitation and nervous confusion of the boy King, who stood on the other side of the chair of the President, and inquire also of their own minds in marvel how Spaniards did come to bring an alien to rule over Spaniards while Spanish veins continue to bubble with blood as "blue" as any which coursed in the veins of the Old.

TAKING THE OATHS.

After some little delay, and when every gentleman present, no matter what his rank or office, having removed his hat, the Secretary of State read the constitution of Spain.

Having finished the reading of the instrument, the President, who remained seated, said:—

"The oath of office will now be administered to the King elect of the Spaniards."

The President then gave his silver bell a tinkle